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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Seed Reporter is printed at, and mailed from, Chicago. The regular monthly issue is mailed usually on the first Saturday after the fourth of the month. Persons or concerns wishing to receive it regularly as issued should send name and address to the Seed Reporter Service, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A copy of the current issue will be furnished on application to the field office of the Seed Reporting Service, 59 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill., to anyone after, but not before, nine o'clock of the morning of the first business day following date of mailing.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, Acting Chief, Bureau of Markets.
W. A. WHEELER, In Charge, Seed Reporting Service.

VEGETABLE SEED NOTES.

Beans—Dwarf Snap.—The present growing condition of the dwarf snap bean crop is about the same as that reported last month. Considerable acreage, in some cases as high as 50 per cent, has been reported abandoned in the States of Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming, and the average yield per acre on the remaining acreage is expected to be much below normal.

Cabbage.—Practically all of the cabbage seed acreage in New York has been harvested and a normal yield per acre was obtained. In Washington the average yield per acre will range from 700 to 1,000 pounds as indicated by the yields obtained from the seed threshed to date. The acreage abandoned as a failure both in New York and Washington was small and, on the large acreage harvested, the total production will be the largest in the history of this country.

Kale.—In Connecticut and New York all kale seed is reported harvested. No acreage was abandoned and the yields per acre ranged from 400 to 525 pounds.

Cucumber.—From 10 to 15 per cent of the cucumber seed acreage in Colorado is reported a failure. The average yield per acre anticipated on the remaining acreage ranges from 250 to 300 pounds.

Watermelon.—Growers of watermelon seed in Florida report 90 per cent of the acreage harvested to date. Practically none of the acreage was abandoned and an average yield per acre of about 90 pounds was obtained, which is about normal.

Pumpkin.—Growers report that from 5 to 20 per cent of the pumpkin seed acreage in Nebraska and Colorado is a failure. Present growing conditions are as good as or better than normal at this time, and a yield per acre of 150 to 200 pounds is anticipated. In New Jersey conditions are not so favorable. Excessive rains at the critical period in the development of the crop resulted in from 20 to 60 per cent of the acreage being abandoned.

Squash.—Although from 5 to 20 per cent of the acreage of summer squash in Nebraska and Colorado is reported abandoned, the present growing condition of the crop is good and a yield of 200 pounds per acre is expected on the remaining acreage. The same general condition will apply to winter squash in these two States, except that a somewhat larger percentage of the acreage is reported a failure. In New Jersey, from 20 to 60 per cent of the winter squash seed acreage is reported a failure, and present growing conditions are such that the yield per acre on the remaining acreage is expected to be 40 to 80 per cent of normal.

Sweet Corn.—Present growing conditions are reported to be normal or better for seed sweet corn in Connecticut, and an average yield per acre of 2,000 pounds is anticipated. In Ohio from 5 to 10 per cent of the acreage is reported abandoned. Present growing conditions are normal, although some fields are about two weeks late. In South Dakota and Iowa growing conditions for sweet corn are reported to be excellent and a fair average yield is anticipated. A small percentage of the sweet corn acreage in Nebraska has been abandoned. The present prospects, according to growers' reports, indicate that the average yield per acre will be 1,250 to 1,800 pounds.

Pepper.—From 15 to 25 per cent of the New Jersey pepper acreage has been abandoned, according to reports, and present growing conditions indicate that the yield per acre on the remaining acreage will be only 40 to 50 per cent of 1918.

Tomato.—In Delaware 70 per cent of the tomato seed acreage is reported a failure. About 10 per cent of the remaining acreage has been harvested. About 30 per cent of the acreage in New Jersey has been abandoned. A fair yield is being obtained from the remaining acreage, about 75 per cent of which is reported to have been harvested. From 5 to 20 per cent of the Ohio tomato seed acreage is reported abanodned. Only a small percentage of the remaining acreage has been harvested to date, but the present condition of the crop indicates that a yield of 25 pounds per acre will be obtained.

Turnip.—Ninety per cent or more of the English turnip seed in New York has been harvested and an average yield of over 300 pounds per acre is being obtained. In Washington all of the English turnip seed has been harvested, but not threshed and recleaned. The average yield per acre will probably range from 800 to 1,000 pounds. The harvesting of Swede turnip or rutabaga seed in Washington also is completed and the average yield per acre of clean seed is expected to be about 400 pounds.

Garden Peas.—Practically all of the seed garden peas in Michigan have been harvested. A fair yield is reported to have been obtained, averaging over 500 pounds per acre. In Wisconsin probably 90 per cent of the acreage has been harvested. The yield per acre for the State is reported to be about 700 pounds. About 95 per cent of the garden peas in Washington have been harvested and the yield per acre ranges from 600 to 900 pounds. In western Montana about 25 per cent of the acreage is reported abandoned. Harvesting of the remaining acreage has begun and the yields per acre will run about 720 pounds. A larger percentage of the acreage has been reported abandoned as a failure in Idaho than in any other State. The yield per acre on the remaining acreage, as indicated by the yields obtained on the acreage harvested to date, will be about 600 pounds.

CALIFORNIA SEED CROPS

The prevailing dry season which obtained in California from February until harvesting time has had a tendency to mature the crops somewhat earlier than usual. Seed of all of the crops, except those which always mature later in the season, is now on the drying sheets or is being threshed. Recleaning of some kinds of seed has begun and the growers expect to be ready to make shipments somewhat earlier than last fall.

It appears that the actual yield per acre for most crops will not exceed the estimates made in the last monthly report. The onion burn in the Delta district has proved more severe in some fields than was anticipated, and considerable light seed is floating off in the sinking process.

Indications are that stock seed of garden peas for planting will be short in some varieties, as many fields did not yield over a 50 per cent crop of ordinary quality.

Summer and winter squash are reported to be making good progress throughout the State. Growers in the Delta district now anticipate a normal yield of 250 pounds per acre. The condition of the seed bean crop has not improved any during the past month. Growers are certain that the yield will fall below normal.

In southern California the growers began harvesting tomatoes and peppers for seed during the latter part of August. The season has been fairly satisfactory to date and a normal yield is anticipated—depending, of course, upon favorable climatic conditions during September and October.

SUGAR BEET SEED SITUATION.

The total acreage of sugar beets grown for seed in 1919 as reported in the vegetable seed acreage survey of June 30, 1919, is 11,139 acres. This is a greatly increased acreage over that of any previous year. Considerable acreage, however, principally in the State of Idaho, which is one of the most important producing States, is reported as a failure or poor, because of the unfavorable growing conditions prevailing in that section this year and as a result the average yield per acre on the total acreage planted is much below normal. The average yield per acre on total acreage planted this year, based on reports received, is estimated to be 450 pounds for Idaho; 840 pounds for Montana, Wyoming, and Utah; 800 pounds for Michigan and California; and 1,100 pounds for Colorado. In a few other states, where there are small acreages, the yield per acre is reported to be about normal. The average yield per acre for the total acreage planted in the United States probably will be less than 700 pounds. This is a much lower average yield than that obtained during the past three years, which is as follows: 1918, 980 pounds; 1917, 1,094 pounds; and 1916, 980 pounds. A conservative estimate, based on reports received, places the total production for 1919 at approximately 7,500,000 pounds, compared with 5,900,000 pounds for 1918, 5,076,000 pounds for 1917, and 5,539,000 pounds for 1916.

Although the estimated total production for 1919 as given above is greater than that of any previous year, it is not in proportion to the greatly increased acreage. It must be remembered that it is possible at this time to give only advance estimates of the 1919 production and that actual figures, which may be available later, may change somewhat the foregoing comparisons.

No figures were obtained in the survey of June 30, 1919, showing the actual quantity of sugar-beet seed carried over by dealers and sugar manufacturers on that date. The carry-over on July 1, 1918, as reported in the War Emergency Seed Survey of that date, was 22,228,617 pounds. This carry-over, together with the 1918 production of 5,900,000 pounds and the importation for the year ending June 30, 1919, of 986,676 pounds, gives a total of over 29,000,000 pounds. If from this is deducted the estimated quantity of 15,500,000 pounds required for planting the 1919 commercial sugar-beet acreage, without considering other factors which might lower the stock of seed available and suitable for planting, there were approximately 13,600,000 pounds carried over on June 30, 1919.

As is shown by the above figures a relatively small quantity of sugar-beet seed was imported during the past fiscal year, only 986,676 pounds being imported compared with the average annual imports for the previous five years of 13,100,000 pounds. Should a similar situation prevail during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the estimated carry-over of June 30, 1919, of 13,600,000 pounds and the estimated 1919 production of approximately 7,500,000 pounds, without making allowance for some other important factors, would provide a total of approximately 21,000,000 pounds for planting in 1920.

The seed required for planting in 1920 therefore appears to be provided for. Either or both domestic production and imports will have to be increased to provide seed for planting in 1921. Because of the unsatisfactory outlook for imports in the near future every effort is being made by growers to increase the production of seed in 1920 to meet the 1921 seeding requirements.

RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED OUTLOOK.

The prospective production of red clover seed in the United States this year is estimated from numerous reports received about August 22 from correspondents in all of the producing sections to be about 75 per cent that of last year. The smaller production this year is to be accounted for largely by the reduced acreage and the probable decreased yield per acre because of the dry, hot weather that occurred in some of the largest seed-producing sections after the hay crop (first crop) was harvested. In these sections the growth was much retarded by the drouth and the fields that were in flower at the time of making the inquiry (about August 22) did not present the appearances of filling well. In Minnesota and Wisconsin, where sufficient rainfall was obtained at the proper time, the yield per acre is very promising. It was too early for correspondents to make close estimates of acreage and yield of medium red clover seed because practically none of the crop had been hulled and only a small percentage had been harvested.

In order that a better idea of the probable production of each of the States may be obtained from an analysis of the accompanying acreage, yield, and price table, the following data are given herewith taken from the "Monthly Crop Report" of December, 1918, published by the Bureau of Crop Estimates:

Production of Clover Seed.

(Includes all kinds of clover seed.)

	1918 Pounds	1917 Pounds	1916 Pounds
New York	840,000	720,000	600,000
Pennsylvania	960,000	600,000	840,000
Ohio	8,340,000	13,860,000	12,000,000
Indiana	10,560,000	12,120,000	12,600,000
Illinois	17,880,000	12,000,000	7,500,000
Michigan	7,260,000	7,680,000	15,000,000
Wisconsin	6,060,000	20,160,000	20,700,000
Minnesota	1,080,000	3,300,000	3,840,000
Iowa	1,320,000	1,500,000	5,400,000
Missouri	2,280,000	4,200,000	5,700,000
Nebraska	360,000	300,000	1,200,000
Kansas	480,000	540,000	960,000
Kentucky	2,040,000	2,640,000	1,560,000
Tennessee	720,000	720,000	720,000
Idaho	4,680,000	5,940,000	9,000,000
Oregon	1,260,000	3,000,000	4,740,000
United States	66,120,000	89,280,000	102,360,000

Offers of from $32.40 to $43.00 per 100 pounds for country-run red clover seed and of $36.60 to $47.60 for recleaned seed made to growers may induce many of them to harvest their second crop of medium red clover for seed instead of for hay. As a result of the high prices prevailing shortly before harvest time last year, which, however, were $15.00 to $20.00 per 100 pounds less than those that were being offered at a corresponding time this year, many fields that gave promise of yielding a fair crop of seed were harvested for that purpose instead of for hay, as was originally intended. In this way areas which heretofore produced little or no surplus contributed much of the seed that entered commercial channels, whereas areas that normally produce surplus quantities required seed from other sections to meet their planting requirements last spring.

The quantity of red clover seed in the hands of growers and country shippers is almost negligible, as was shown by the reports. The carry-over in the hands of dealers on June 30, 1919, according to figures obtained in the general seed survey of that date amounted to only 1,838,560 pounds as compared with the small carry-over the preceding year of 4,177,647 pounds.

The production of alsike clover seed this year is estimated to have been about 90 per cent that of last year. Much of the 1919 crop had been hulled at the time of the inquiry and fairly good yields per acre were obtained in sections that ordinarily produce considerable seed of this variety of clover. The drouth during the early summer did not affect the alsike clover seed crop nearly to the same extent that it did the medium red clover seed crop. In most of the producing sections the acreage was below normal, but in some of them it was larger than that of last year. Doubtless the high prices that were being offered for this seed at harvest time influenced many to cut their crop for seed. On August 22 prices ranging from $30.00 to $36.75 per 100 pounds were being offered for country-run seed and $33.20 to $39.00 for recleaned seed, which were from $12.00 to $16.00 per 100 pounds more than the prices that prevailed last year at a corresponding time. Stocks of all seeds in the hands of the growers, shippers, and dealers are undoubtedly the smallest they have ever been. In the general seed survey of June 30, 1919, it was found that only 239,587 pounds of alsike clover seed were held by dealers as compared with the small carry-over of 3,057,422 pounds on the same date last year.

The data obtained in the red and alsike clover seed outlook inquiry are summarized below by States, and the figures are given by States or districts in the accompanying table.

Michigan. The production of medium red clover and alsike clover seed was seriously affected by the drouth that prevailed during June and July and in many counties red clover seed will have to be shipped in next spring to satisfy local planting requirements. The drouth at the time of and following the cutting of the first crop of medium red clover retarded its growth to such an extent that a much smaller percentage of flowers than usual were formed. Comparatively few fields of medium red clover were harvested for seed as early as August 22, and practically none of the seed had been hulled. Some correspondents were of the opinion that the prevailing high prices for clover seed may induce many growers to cut fields for seed which otherwise, when prices of this seed were lower, would be cut for hay or plowed under. Considerable of the alsike clover had been hulled by the end of the third week in August. Many correspondents reported that a large percentage of the new seeding of clover was killed by the drouth, which will affect materially the acreage available next year for harvesting seed.

Illinois. A larger production of medium red clover seed than last year is anticipated in the northern part of the State, especially in the northeastern corner. The production in central and southern Illinois, however, will fall considerably below that of last year and a normal year because practically no counties reported an acreage or yield per acre above normal. A few counties, however, report an acreage and yield per acre equal to normal. Owing to continuous rains during May and fore part of June in certain parts of central and southern Illinois, haying was so delayed that the second crop of medium red clover got a poor start, and was further retarded by hot, dry weather. In most sections of Illinois scarcely any hulling had been done by August 22.

Indiana. The acreage and yield of red clover seed this year bear about the same relation to the acreage and yield last year and a normal year in each of the three districts of Indiana. A production of red clover seed somewhat less than 50 per cent of that of last year, and a production of alsike clover seed of approximately 75 per cent of that of last year are indicated by the reports received from this State. Because some of the medium red clover seed was just being harvested the third week of August, it was difficult for correspondents to estimate the probable yield per acre as compared with last year and normal. A very small percentage of the crop had been hulled and no unusual yields were reported. Drouth and hot weather after the first crop of medium red clover was harvested and grasshopper damage in some counties, which was less severe, however, than last year, were two of the reasons given for a decrease in production. A number of the counties that ordinarily produce a surplus of clover seed indicated that they would require seed from outside to meet their sowing requirements next spring.

Ohio. Practically no medium red clover seed had been harvested in Ohio by August 20, but the prospects are for a production this year of only about 60 per cent that of last year because of the reduced acreage which will be cut and the decreased yield per acre. Drouth and hot weather during the summer retarded the growth of the plants and the heads have not filled properly. In a number of counties which are not so important from the standpoint of clover seed production, the damage from grasshoppers was serious. The production of alsike clover seed probably will be approximately the same as that of last year as indicated by the excellent yields that have been reported from fields which have been hulled.

Kentucky. The production of medium red clover seed in Kentucky this year is expected to be about 75 per cent of last year and of a normal year. The acreage of alsike clover is negligible and is not included in the accompanying table.

Minnesota. A production of red clover in Minnesota one-third to one-half more than the small production of last year is shown by the reports received. It is possible that the difference in production between the two years may be even more than was indicated about August 22, because many farmers who ordinarily cut both the first and second crops for hay may be induced to save the second crop for seed because it gives promise of yielding well and prices for seed are much higher than usual for this time of the year. In most sections of Minnesota the seed crop will not be harvested before the middle of September, though some correspondents stated that the crop was more advanced than usual and would be harvested the first part of September.

Wisconsin. A production of red clover seed in Wisconsin

at least 50 per cent more than that of last year is indicated from the fields that are being harvested or will be harvested for seed within a few weeks. In southern Wisconsin some of the correspondents stated that if conditions continue favorable almost everybody who has a field of clover may save it for seed instead of for hay, and if such proves to be the case, the production may be twice as much as that of last year. Last year the production of clover seed was reduced materially by winter-killing, but apparently only a small percentage of the crop was killed during the past winter, hence this factor, which quite often is a very important one in reducing the acreage and yield per acre of clover seed, can be disregarded this year. In central and southern Wisconsin late rains during the summer helped the crop considerably and with favorable curing weather between now and harvest time the yield per acre may exceed the normal by 25 per cent or more.

The production of alsike clover seed in Wisconsin will be considerably more than that of last year because of the larger acreage and yield per acre this year. Some correspondents reported that hulling of this seed was about one-half completed and that growers were disposing of their crop freely at the high prices that were prevailing.

Iowa. A larger acreage and a better yield per acre of red clover seed than last year is expected to be harvested this year in Iowa. The production may be fully equal to normal if the weather continues favorable until hulling time.

Missouri. A smaller production of red clover seed in Missouri than last year is expected from the reduced acreage. The drouth that has occurred since the first crop was cut for hay may cause a marked decrease in the yield per acre.

Idaho. The anticipated production of red clover seed in Idaho this year is estimated at about 1,000,000 pounds and of alsike clover seed at about 650,000 pounds. The considerably reduced quantity of water that was available for irrigation in southern Idaho, where clover seed is produced, has decreased the medium red clover acreage that was just commencing to be harvested for seed the third week in August. The yield of alsike clover seed was not reduced to the same extent by the drouth as was the red clover seed crop, because the former matured before the lack of irrigation water became so severe. The nematode infection has done considerable damage in the largest clover seed-producing area and this, no doubt, caused many of the clover fields to be plowed up this spring.

Oregon. A clover seed production in Oregon equal to only 15 per cent of a normal crop is expected from the greatly reduced acreage that has been or will be harvested this year. The increased acreage of wheat has been responsible for much of the decrease in the clover acreage. The fields are very weedy and many root borers have been working in them.

New York and Pennsylvania. From the scattered reports received from correspondents in these two States, it seems that the acreage of medium red clover which will be harvested this year will be equal to that of last year, if not larger. A good yield per acre is expected and the production this year may surpass the normal or above-normal production in these two States last year. In the nearby States, Maryland and Virginia, the production may fall short of that of last year, when more clover seed than usual was harvested.

A somewhat smaller production of alsike clover seed in New York than last year is thought to have been obtained this year because of the decreased yield per acre. However, the decrease in yield was offset partially by the estimated larger acreage in the leading seed-producing counties. Growers are reported to have received $30 to $34 per 100 pounds for country-run alsike clover seed and $35 to $38 for recleaned seed.

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRICES OF MEDIUM RED CLOVER AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

STATE OR DISTRICT	MEDIUM RED CLOVER							ALSIKE CLOVER						
	1919 acreage cut or to be cut for seed as compared with normal acreage harvested for seed.	1919 acreage cut or to be cut for seed as compared with the acreage harvested for seed in 1918.	1919 yield of seed per acre compared with normal yield.	1919 yield of seed per acre compared with 1918 yield.	Average yield per acre this season (1919).	Prices offered about Aug. 22, 1919, by shippers or dealers to growers for country-run seed per 100 pounds.	Prices offered about Aug. 22, 1919, by shippers or dealers to growers, basis clean seed, per 100 lbs.	1919 acreage cut or to be cut for seed as compared with normal acreage harvested for seed.	1919 acreage cut or to be cut for seed as compared with the acreage harvested for seed in 1918.	1919 yield of seed per acre compared with normal yield.	1919 yield of seed per acre compared with 1918 yield.	Average yield per acre this season (1919).	Prices offered about Aug. 22, 1919, by shippers or dealers to growers for country-run seed per 100 pounds.	Prices offered about Aug. 22, 1919, by shippers or dealers to growers, basis clean seed, per 100 lbs.
	%	%	%	%	Lbs.	Dollars	Dollars	%	%	%	%	Lbs.	Dollars	Dollars
N. Michigan...	71	61	54	74	70	39.00	42.20	94	100	66	61	114	34.70	37.20
S. Michigan...	55	67	67	79	87	41.75	45.90	78	75	81	84	138	35.10	37.40
N. Illinois.....	88	96	96	108	95	36.90	41.00	94	101	90	96	120	32.75	36.05
C. Illinois.....	68	70	78	81	96	36.45	41.85	73	79	84	83	135	32.70	37.75
S. Illinois.....	71	81	76	84	97	32.40	40.00	64	70	78	86	133	30.00	33.60
N. Indiana.....	58	66	73	78	76	41.20	43.50	73	82	102	102	97	35.70	37.30
C. Indiana.....	57	65	69	78	71	40.70	44.10	79	82	90	88	126	34.25	38.10
S. Indiana.....	56	62	69	75	77	36.40	44.20	66	69	77	74	108	30.00	33.20
NW. Ohio.....	62	76	74	83	87	42.20	45.00	87	94	96	102	197	33.95	37.60
NE. Ohio.....	50	86	65	93	73	41.20	46.00	82	82	88	87	120	36.70	37.50
SW. Ohio.....	44	59	65	71	61	42.25	47.60	58	65	73	80	128	36.75	38.90
SE. Ohio.....	46	52	68	53	82	43.00	.....	88	100	95	79	60	.....	.....
W. Kentucky...	83	79	97	84	71	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
C. Kentucky....	78	81	95	89	75	42.50	47.25	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
NW. Minnesota	77	115	94	120	166	.....	.....	83	97	100	100	....	.....	.....
NE. Minnesota	85	120	112	121	150	.....	.....	89	141	107	119	173	.....	.....
WC. Minnesota	79	102	99	120	115	35.00	40.00	66	97	96	113	120	33.00	.....
EC. Minnesota	93	118	98	118	107	37.75	42.50	97	125	99	110	60	31.75	33.75
S. Minnesota	94	110	99	106	134	36.75	41.00	91	161	98	120	135	30.40	35.50
NW. Wisconsin	114	122	113	105	109	35.00	.....	114	120	89	95	108	.....	.....
NE. Wisconsin	93	107	90	124	137	40.25	44.10	98	113	91	93	180	33.40	36.25
W. Wisconsin	91	154	106	126	184	38.25	42.20	78	132	107	108	216	32.30	35.80
S. Wisconsin	110	132	118	133	164	40.20	46.05	105	114	97	107	205	31.20	35.55
SE. Nebraska..	100	95	106	104	113	36.20	37.80	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
NE. Kansas....	86	95	94	95	104	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
NW. Iowa.....	88	110	100	110	80	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
NE. Iowa.....	96	96	104	101	82	38.50	42.50	93	100	91	100	90	34.50	.....
SW. Iowa.....	102	155	95	113	92	33.10	36.90	99	99	100	100	50	.....	.....
SE. Iowa.....	102	111	98	108	95	34.70	37.80	80	82	81	85	93	31.00	35.50
NW. Missouri..	60	84	72	89	80	34.70	36.60	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
NE. Missouri..	72	78	77	80	106	36.10	40.70	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
SW. Missouri..	23	30	78	80	88	32.50	36.65	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
SC. Missouri..	87	70	87	90	60	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
SE. Missouri..	76	79	67	74	76	36.00	40.00	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
C. Washington.	150	150	100	100	240	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
W. Oregon.....	34	54	93	96	180	40.00	45.00	28	25	73	92	210	34.00	39.00
S. Idaho.....	55	71	86	90	300	41.30	45.00	40	102	98	129	360	35.25	39.00

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER SEED OUTLOOK.

Several hundred reports received about August 22 point to a production of alfalfa seed in the United States about one-third less than that of last year. Drouth in most of the important seed-producing sections, together with grasshopper ravages in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, is responsible for the reduction in acreage and the decreased yield per acre that are expected. The army and web worms have also done considerable damage to the alfalfa fields in Kansas. The only two States which usually produce large quantities of alfalfa seed that indicated that a larger acreage than normal would be harvested for seed are Utah and Idaho, and the production in these States will offset in part the decrease in production in some of the other States. In Kansas, either the first or second crops, or both, were partially or completely destroyed by grasshoppers, worms, or drouth. There is a possibility that seed may be obtained from the third crop wherever pests are not at work, provided that killing frosts do not occur early. A very small percentage of the Kansas and Oklahoma crop was harvested by the end of the third week of August and hulling operations had not commenced. The shortage and high price of hay in Montana will cause many of the alfalfa fields to be cut for hay instead of for seed. The acreage devoted to alfalfa seed production in California this season will fall about 25 per cent below that of last year and about 50 per cent below normal. The prevailing high prices paid for hay are responsible largely for this reduction in California. In the Yuma project, Arizona, the threshing and recleaning were nearly completed and the seed was ready for shipment by August 22. In other sections of the South Pacific Division harvesting and threshing were just beginning and little or no movement of seed had taken place. The average prices of alfalfa seed offered to growers on that date ranged from $13.75 to $20.95 per 100 pounds for country-run seed and from $15 to $24.75 for recleaned seed in the States and districts noted in the accompanying table. In Arizona, where the early crops nearly always sell at a premium, the prices were somewhat higher than the more or less nominal prices quoted elsewhere. In that State $25 to $27 per 100 pounds was paid for common alfalfa seed, $28 to $30 for Smooth Peruvian, and $34 to $35 for Hairy Peruvian. In sections that produce Grimm alfalfa seed, offers of $30 to $40 per 100 pounds have been made.

The quantity of old seed in the hands of growers and country shippers was reported to be extremely small because high prices and a brisk demand last spring and this summer induced the growers and shippers to dispose of their seed. The stocks of seed carried over by dealers, according to the general seed survey figures, amounted to 4,242,443 pounds on June 30, 1919, as compared with a carry-over last year of 11,320,640 pounds.

The prospective production of sweet clover seed is estimated to be about 80 per cent that of last year. Because this crop is produced to a large extent along irrigation ditches and in waste places it is very difficult to obtain close estimates of acreage and yield. Doubtless the high price and scarcity of labor will tend to reduce the quantity of this seed which will be harvested, especially in sections that harvest most of the crop by hand. A larger acreage than normal is expected to be harvested in Utah and Nebraska. Some concern is expressed by correspondents less too much of the seed has been shattered because the seed matured earlier than usual due to the dry, hot weather that prevailed in some of the most important producing sections. This would tend to decrease the yield per acre considerably. The only State that reported a decreased production of sweet clover seed because of too much rain was Mississippi.

Some of the factors that have affected the alfalfa seed crop, and which were mentioned above, have also affected the production of sweet clover seed. The prices that have been offered this season for sweet clover seed have not been so high as those which prevailed at a corresponding time last year. In some sections the offers have been from $1 to $2.50 per 100 pounds less than last season. Prices which were current on August 22 ranged from $13 to $17.65 per 100 pounds for hulled country-run seed and $14.75 to $19.70 for hulled, recleaned seed. In Kentucky and Mississippi, where the seed is sold unhulled, prices of $10 per 100 pounds for country-run and $12 to $15 for recleaned seed were being paid.

Very little sweet clover seed was carried over from last year by growers and country shippers. Dealers reported stocks on hand on June 30, 1919, as 862,075 pounds compared with a carry-over last year of 1,217,976 pounds.

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRICES OF ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER SEED.

DISTRICT OR STATE	ALFALFA							SWEET CLOVER						
	1919 acreage cut or to be cut for seed as compared with normal acreage harvested for seed.	1919 acreage cut or to be cut for seed as compared with the acreage harvested for seed in 1918.	1919 yield of seed per acre compared with normal yield.	1919 yield of seed per acre compared with 1918 yield.	Average yield per acre this season (1919).	Prices offered about Aug. 22, 1919, by shippers or dealers to growers for country-run seed per 100 pounds.	Prices offered about Aug. 22, 1919, by shippers or dealers to growers, basis clean seed, per 100 lbs.	1919 acreage cut or to be cut for seed as compared with normal acreage harvested for seed.	1919 acreage cut or to be cut for seed as compared with the acreage harvested for seed in 1918.	1919 yield of seed per acre compared with normal yield.	1919 yield of seed per acre compared with 1918 yield.	Average yield per acre this season (1919).	Prices offered about Aug. 22, 1919, by shippers or dealers to growers for country-run seed per 100 pounds.	Prices offered about Aug. 22, 1919, by shippers or dealers to growers, basis clean seed, per 100 lbs.
	%	%	%	%	Lbs.	Dollars	Dollars	%	%	%	%	Lbs.	Dollars	Dollars
C. Kentucky...	....	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	71	71	71	73	200	10.00*	12.00*
W. So. Dakota.	68	80	85	93	192	18.25	21.70	77	85	84	85	139	.....	.....
W. Nebraska...	90	95	87	92	200	17.45	19.55	96	97	98	100	292	16.10	18.25
NE. Nebraska..	100	100	100	100	240	17.25	.....	100	110	100	100	250	.....	.....
SE. Nebraska..	81	85	98	99	156	14.75	17.50	100	105	100	100	245	17.65	19.70
NW. Kansas...	59	69	78	93	145	14.20	16.60	99	87	101	103	285	.....	.....
NE. Kansas....	54	50	81	65	155	16.20	19.80	84	40	73	88	135	13.00	14.75
SW. Kansas ...	36	36	56	56	109	16.85	19.40	77	80	77	80	194	17.50	19.35
SE. Kansas....	54	62	83	83	170	14.90	17.55	93	79	81	85	160	14.45	17.05
W. Texas.....	50	50	34	45	97	20.50	23.50	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
W. Oklahoma..	60	61	81	75	178	13.75	15.00	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Wyoming	72	70	84	110	150	.....	.....	67	66	89	88	325	.....	.....
N. Utah.....	96	105	117	117	420	.....	.....	106	117	100	100	....	.....	.....
W. Utah.....	62	76	120	137	540	14.00	18.00	58	62	100	75	400	.....	.....
E. Utah.....	150	130	140	150	430	15.00	16.50	116	119	65	91	288	16.00	17.50
Colorado	64	59	98	98	205	17.75	20.00	63	89	95	93	285	17.50	.....
E. New Mexico	77	73	94	95	260	20.95	23.00	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
S. Idaho.....	109	101	79	80	300	18.60	21.00	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Montana	60	67	105	105	217	18.00	21.50	95	88	95	95	333	16.65	18.25
N. California...	93	110	97	95	250	.....	18.30	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
NC. California.	50	75	50	60	175	.....	18.50	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
SC. California.	53	45	97	97	420	.....	19.15	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
S. California...	75	80	75	75	250	.....	18.50	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
S. Arizona.....	95	80	105	105	320	.....	24.75	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Mississippi	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	55	50	80	90	200	10.00*	15.00*

*These prices represent unhulled seed.

SEED SURVEY REPORT FOR CANADA.

COMMERCIAL STOCKS, RECEIPTS, AND EXPORTS.

SEED SURVEY OF JUNE 30, 1919, CONDUCTED AND REPORTED BY THE SEED BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, CANADA.

The results of the seed survey of June 30, 1919, conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Canada, are presented in the following tables. Returns from the dealers were not quite complete when the compilation was made but a fairly accurate estimate of the final figures may be made by comparison of columns two and three and columns five and six. If returns had been received from all the dealers who reported last year, columns two and three should have corresponded, which is likewise true of columns five and six. The differences indicate the proportion of the returns received when the compilation was made. The occasional items where the figures for this year's survey are larger than those for last year's are accounted for by returns being received from dealers who did not report last year.

FIELD SEEDS

ITEM	STOCK ON HAND			TOTAL RECEIPTS			EXPORTS	
	Returns from survey of June 30, 1919		Returns from survey of July 1, 1918	Returns from survey of June 30, 1919		Returns from survey of July 1, 1918	Returns from survey of June 30, 1919	
	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1918	July 1, 1918	Year ending June 30, 1919	Year ending June 30, 1918	Year ending July 1, 1918	Year ending June 30, 1919	Year ending June 30, 1918
Name	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
CLOVERS:								
Red clover	31,536	522,110	774,991	3,725,991	5,343,216	5,852,850	884,958	365,027
Alsike clover	39,038	1,010,916	1,074,070	15,240,175	9,897,222	10,412,610	9,833,563	4,091,227
White clover	10,911	31,508	41,387	59,819	59,789	83,029	8,000	17,106
Crimson clover	3,367	6,686	8,123	1,445	5,538	5,488	.....	2,587
Sweet clover	10,107	257,160	225,214	1,685,546	787,905	1,162,703	976,858	142,327
ALFALFA	62,962	159,837	180,939	554,980	655,835	728,480	.....	.....
GRASSES:								
Timothy	829,958	3,358,414	3,770,816	9,375,779	12,595,403	13,795,379	359,141	277,563
Redtop	101,903	85,087	101,611	134,183	130,192	157,899	665	878
Orchard grass	4,683	20,089	26,299	11,730	13,851	53,214	.....	.....
Kentucky bluegrass	31,620	63,776	72,162	55,064	53,623	59,390	.....	.....
Canada bluegrass	224,836	338,781	233,333	1,420,328	1,790,376	1,629,445	613,680	933,184
Bromus inermis	7,431	4,591	4,716	559,644	152,669	215,580	.....	.....
Western rye grass	47,480	54,885	54,711	360,224	226,805	382,211	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	2,933	4,219	7,148	13,731	9,878	20,196	.....	.....
VETCHES:								
Common (Spring) vetch	38,675	324,976	426,749	940,718	670,702	791,572	492,000	44,960
Hairy (Winter) vetch	4,226	36,254	39,793	32,234	58,369	81,931	.....	17,544
MILLETS:								
Common or broom corn	188,737	145,137	176,702	435,202	251,854	337,958	.....	.....
Foxtail millet	284,076	201,487	239,017	567,869	239,668	315,848	123,724	.....
Barnyard millet	9,647	30,841	36,193	13,118	31,986	48,992	.....	.....
RAPE (for sowing purposes)	100,887	127,317	152,770	235,840	206,062	286,316	.....	.....
SEED CORN	914,335	1,157,340	.....	10,266,319	14,754,703	.....	161,200	.....

Foxtail millet, as here used, includes German, Hungarian, Siberian, and others of the foxtail type.

ROOT AND VEGETABLE CROP SEEDS

ITEM		STOCK ON HAND			TOTAL RECEIPTS		
		Returns from survey of June 30, 1919.		Returns from survey of July 1, 1918.	Returns from survey of June 30, 1919.		Returns from survey of July 1, 1918.
		June 30, 1919	June 30, 1918	July 1, 1918	Year ending June 30, 1919	Year ending June 30, 1918	Year ending July 1, 1918
Name	No.	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Beans—Dwarf snap	1	366,461	222,206	196,067	623,957	434,631	436,605
Beans—Garden pole (not including Lima)	2	29,497	12,607	15,857	132,198	95,096	17,932
Beet—Garden (O. S.)	3	18,630	34,746	38,171	17,407	36,284	41,112
Beet—Garden (Am.)	4	25,196	16,909	20,640	40,160	19,784	22,338
Beet—Mangel (O. S.)	5	214,117	228,704	268,090	83,688	161,690	185,701
Beet—Mangel (Am.)	6	12,320	2,115	8,523	26,061	8,203	4,588
Beet—Sugar (O. S.)	7	265,071	504,961	508,237	345,720	23,492	25,854
Beet—Sugar (Am.)	8	90,321	44,128	46,171	70,959	49,713	50,180
Cabbage (O. S.)	9	8,872	42,098	9,497	6,143	3,480	4,529
Cabbage (Am.)	10	10,057	4,832	5,512	8,251	7,900	7,883
Carrot	11	52,162	35,980	39,341	56,434	49,093	54,020
Cauliflower	12	1,360	565	681	1,724	674	831
Celery (O. S.)	13	865	1,287	1,661	209	202	512
Celery (Am.)	14	2,002	1,248	1,355	1,341	1,277	1,299
Cucumber	15	35,650	29,451	32,114	31,110	28,406	31,612
Kale	16	904	1,130	1,701	287	965	1,384
Lettuce	17	23,765	18,494	19,829	19,536	19,559	20,668
Muskmelon	18	3,484	3,523	3,980	1,903	2,192	2,497
Watermelon	19	6,009	6,021	6,520	4,103	4,433	4,669
Onion Seed (O. S.)	20	10,877	1,170	2,411	13,681	2,473	4,279
Onion Seed (Am.)	21	49,898	25,218	29,407	75,533	43,390	48,615
Onion sets	22	.....	.....	.....	1,728,729	1,979,000	2,445,450
Parsley	23	2,722	2,912	3,331	3,486	2,902	3,039
Parsnip	24	6,644	1,936	2,072	11,786	8,826	10,082
Peas—Garden	25	1,922,957	688,904	694,822	46,206,977	11,708,410	10,294,051
Pepper	26	1,409	522	558	492	475	507
Pumpkin	27	6,898	9,063	9,404	6,779	9,403	9,786
Radish (O. S.)	28	19,917	15,124	18,241	13,314	6,545	10,935
Radish (Am.)	29	35,977	21,422	22,546	47,015	27,432	26,461
Salsify	30	736	681	760	649	1,015	1,106
Spinach (O. S.)	31	12,924	9,505	9,865	11,997	10,396	11,531
Spinach (Am.)	32	7,281	630	1,165	9,099	1,893	2,522
Squash—Summer	33	3,599	4,164	4,382	2,093	2,042	3,078
Squash—Winter	34	3,181	2,365	3,061	2,782	3,382	3,557
Sweet corn	35	197,708	51,148	57,192	454,739	193,643	219,009
Tomato	36	4,399	2,739	4,759	4,118	3,564	4,541
Turnip—English	37	120,526	94,775	69,089	56,860	76,175	83,968
Turnip—Swede (O. S.)	38	316,729	183,802	206,173	261,148	225,214	253,811
Turnip—Swede (Am.)	39	5,550	742	2,509	16,950	7,225	7,238

Note.—In the above tables the abbreviation "O. S." means seeds from overseas; "Am." means seeds grown on the American Continent.

FIELD SEEDS.

Commercial Stocks and Receipts by Geographic Divisions Seed Survey of June 30, 1919.

The following table gives by geographic divisions for eighteen kinds of field seeds, including clovers, alfalfa, grasses, vetches, and rape seed, the stocks on hand June 30, 1919, and receipts for the year ending June 30, 1919, as compared with similar figures published from the survey of June 30, 1919. The figures for millets and sorghums are not given here because of the failure to receive satisfactory reports from some of the dealers in Divisions 6 and 7, which are the important divisions for these two classes of crops. These probably will be presented in a later report.

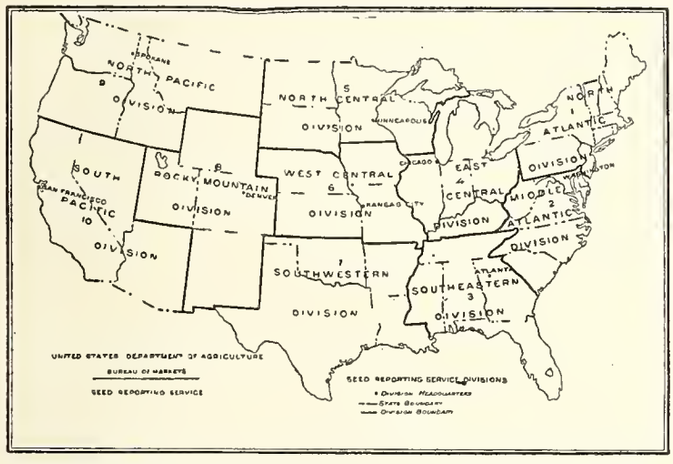
Reference is made to an article in the Seed Reporter for September 7, 1918, giving explanations of seed surveys and some observations to be taken into consideration in their interpretation. It is thought that no further explanations are required at this time, and that for all practical purposes the figures themselves are self-explanatory.

There will be compiled for publication in the near future in tabular form a complete summary of all the data obtained in the four general seed surveys of 1918 and 1919, conducted under authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture in the Food Production Act, relative to stocks on hand, receipts, and exports; and data obtained from the seed laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce relative to imports of field seeds. Inasmuch as the authority conferred in that Act terminated June 30, 1919, this table when prepared will present the final seed survey data obtained under that Act.

Geographic Division		Stock on hand June 30,		Total receipts for year ending June 30,	
		1919	1918	1919	1918
No.	Name	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Red Clover.					
1	North Atlantic	389,192	1,231,419	10,708,652	12,541,763
2	Middle Atlantic	292,532	262,624	3,207,723	3,322,839
3	Southeastern	20,532	22,359	814,352	1,324,226
4	East Central	700,941	1,495,305	41,141,795	46,025,216
5	North Central	217,624	436,315	11,504,502	14,529,482
6	West Central	116,425	531,297	8,471,237	9,128,123
7	Southwestern	2,405	2,600	17,305	24,490
8	Rocky Mountain	26,411	46,426	1,853,892	211,902
9	North Pacific	71,936	144,998	3,531,748	5,939,030
10	South Pacific	562	4,304	61,555	81,240
	United States	1,838,560	4,177,647	81,312,761	93,128,311
Alsike Clover.					
1	North Atlantic	68,548	499,460	7,329,937	6,327,137
2	Middle Atlantic	19,811	351,183	1,316,893	1,363,828
3	Southeastern	5,422	5,787	136,051	167,905
4	East Central	51,576	1,350,776	12,423,927	13,901,762
5	North Central	35,987	446,725	7,786,772	9,204,089
6	West Central	19,651	243,648	2,066,474	2,018,308
7	Southwestern	1,436	2,733	2,764	9,933
8	Rocky Mountain	4,403	41,129	250,894	175,087
9	North Pacific	32,293	111,298	424,016	1,745,175
10	South Pacific	460	6,683	25,848	22,848
	United States	239,587	3,059,422	31,763,576	34,936,072
White Clover.					
1	North Atlantic	38,571	94,361	284,796	294,484
2	Middle Atlantic	52,269	126,257	26,608	232,863
3	Southeastern	3,112	13,770	15,269	22,939
4	East Central	96,625	266,602	575,870	1,193,383
5	North Central	64,215	175,470	1,488,225	1,976,344
6	West Central	33,695	77,065	179,589	243,435
7	Southwestern	1,671	2,002	2,751	3,363
8	Rocky Mountain	17,719	7,246	179,893	29,987
9	North Pacific	30,197	65,794	126,539	150,003
10	South Pacific	10,464	17,294	96,431	50,498
	United States	348,538	845,861	2,975,971	4,197,299
Crimson Clover.					
1	North Atlantic	491,274	493,973	1,114,004	1,285,411
2	Middle Atlantic	704,322	549,930	2,467,782	1,940,287
3	Southeastern	87,680	127,456	656,627	359,814
4	East Central	77,932	113,324	269,768	401,480
6	West Central	23,517	28,063	52,352	64,505
	Other Divisions	14,667	33,073	7,903	38,749
	United States	1,399,392	1,345,819	4,568,436	4,090,246
Sweet Clover.					
1	North Atlantic	24,679	43,706	267,002	137,216
2	Middle Atlantic	52,139	13,352	175,964	65,599
3	Southeastern	2,130	3,520	13,252	9,512
4	East Central	191,287	308,311	1,645,627	1,438,646
5	North Central	74,378	203,892	2,055,483	1,247,934
6	West Central	397,181	477,456	4,923,194	2,359,486
7	Southwestern	12,363	5,187	65,727	64,299
8	Rocky Mountain	47,186	49,645	1,454,546	284,688
9	North Pacific	24,780	27,164	1,421,174	178,740
10	South Pacific	35,952	85,743	165,377	430,040
	United States	862,075	1,217,976	12,187,346	6,216,160
Bur Clover.					
2	Middle Atlantic	45,270	54,909	51,906	75,301
3	Southeastern	28,653	77,930	24,669	173,195
4	East Central	285	565	8,180	12,679
6	West Central	5,788	8,447	3,510	97,840
7	Southwestern	8,273	34,313	17,863	5,320
10	South Pacific	20,725	32,562	36,379	46,688
	United States	109,244	205,726	142,507	411,023
Alfalfa.					
1	North Atlantic	467,691	1,009,828	3,661,722	2,654,248
2	Middle Atlantic	484,327	732,730	944,665	1,207,604
3	Southeastern	12,599	37,443	356,590	481,671
4	East Central	885,757	1,719,919	6,315,723	6,731,159
5	North Central	375,021	1,733,645	5,111,248	5,138,096
6	West Central	1,609,736	4,562,241	17,158,192	17,525,200
7	Southwestern	17,570	144,767	847,438	2,156,385
8	Rocky Mountain	192,444	629,669	5,346,884	3,265,290
9	North Pacific	106,616	563,922	4,090,324	2,031,428
10	South Pacific	90,682	186,476	2,350,960	3,559,549
	United States	4,242,443	11,320,640	46,048,277	44,750,630

Geographic Division		Stock on hand June 30,		Total receipts for year ending June 30,	
		1919	1918	1919	1918
No.	Name	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Lespedeza.					
2	Middle Atlantic	3,379	2,425	34,728	18,542
3	Southeastern	1,496	8,399	265,020	361,119
4	East Central	8,820	6,845	68,258	140,657
6	West Central	2,773	5,334	3,057	10,740
7	Southwestern	4,381	580	142,364	111,053
	Other Divisions	113	494	.....	482
	United States	20,962	24,077	513,427	642,593
Rape.					
1	North Atlantic	200,690	494,690	867,806	3,698,755
2	Middle Atlantic	206,542	690,791	218,909	1,752,102
3	Southeastern	38,348	29,169	188,007	187,775
4	East Central	286,373	575,569	1,525,642	4,504,466
5	North Central	230,844	585,595	1,830,830	1,612,019
6	West Central	300,622	895,104	2,077,157	2,367,939
7	Southwestern	34,964	31,171	150,365	99,001
8	Rocky Mountain	5,298	4,572	45,942	10,103
9	North Pacific	13,951	12,008	42,162	336,905
10	South Pacific	11,743	751,780	6,758	4,248,257
	United States	1,329,375	4,070,449	6,953,578	18,817,322
Timothy.					
1	North Atlantic	9,604,327	11,336,282	29,767,316	22,235,258
2	Middle Atlantic	2,763,058	3,757,489	6,839,533	8,324,335
3	Southeastern	139,224	124,032	534,187	667,126
4	East Central	33,600,308	42,256,339	103,705,708	89,738,018
5	North Central	4,799,125	8,003,477	35,380,680	26,677,932
6	West Central	4,996,276	13,882,647	29,174,891	40,336,327
7	Southwestern	1,674	1,764	17,425	8,060
8	Rocky Mountain	131,231	324,531	1,023,269	1,293,317
9	North Pacific	781,966	1,009,779	4,098,082	2,589,166
10	South Pacific	5,617	48,366	23,834	94,368
	United States	56,822,806	80,744,706	210,564,925	191,963,907
Redtop.					
1	North Atlantic	1,689,040	1,774,492	2,252,494	1,811,854
2	Middle Atlantic	706,061	905,387	825,832	1,153,195
3	Southeastern	195,077	261,954	696,856	824,712
4	East Central	5,870,411	8,072,605	17,233,842	16,468,154
5	North Central	578,947	367,447	1,009,254	374,160
6	West Central	694,315	531,635	1,131,546	980,803
7	Southwestern	2,461	342	34,355	21,753
8	Rocky Mountain	6,732	23,522	40,990	36,726
9	North Pacific	19,391	30,816	42,657	47,287
	United States	9,767,112	11,981,823	23,276,326	21,737,032
Orchard Grass.					
1	North Atlantic	57,062	63,989	443,476	383,584
2	Middle Atlantic	29,915	415,601	949,779	69,435
3	Southeastern	10,225	34,930	256,659	338,903
4	East Central	40,952	268,954	3,246,428	573,660
5	North Central	6,956	12,150	191,067	49,660
6	West Central	39,342	164,586	548,601	538,535
7	Southwestern	792	569	9,321	7,230
8	Rocky Mountain	7,205	19,860	68,875	63,319
9	North Pacific	39,406	66,667	134,059	193,788
10	South Pacific	8,874	18,924	21,078	76,320
	United States	240,729	1,066,230	5,869,343	6,294,434
Kentucky Bluegrass.					
1	North Atlantic	251,762	380,192	727,259	957,023
2	Middle Atlantic	139,277	117,640	411,633	236,440
3	Southeastern	3,121	31,032	120,248	190,099
4	East Central	526,137	2,063,583	5,909,346	6,370,790
5	North Central	98,649	138,430	453,220	337,807
6	West Central	311,580	497,122	1,627,312	1,971,365
7	Southwestern	1,911	5,430	6,167	8,648
8	Rocky Mountain	17,748	34,399	208,575	112,967
9	North Pacific	43,484	61,403	83,462	129,121
10	South Pacific	31,500	33,633	166,115	148,418
	United States	1,425,169	3,362,864	9,713,337	10,462,678
Meadow Fescue.					
1	North Atlantic	23,973	62,857	101,032	29,105
2	Middle Atlantic	6,444	28,453	57,627	62,274
4	East Central	31,327	33,266	37,358	73,379
5	North Central	3,664	5,765	24,070	24,624
6	West Central	376,632	697,789	442,987	1,182,128
8	Rocky Mountain	9,548	12,476	26,737	15,066
9	North Pacific	5,326	6,912	21,176	9,654
	Other Divisions	2,812	4,261	8,988	6,220
	United States	459,726	851,779	719,975	1,402,450

Geographic Division		Stock on hand June 30,		Total receipts for year ending June 30,	
		1919	1918	1919	1918
No.	Name	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
	Bromus.				
1	North Atlantic	1,953	4,118	5,543	5,465
4	East Central	2,083	2,865	12,632	7,017
5	North Central	2,315	1,109	318,572	169,988
6	West Central	3,385	7,069	205,597	89,247
8	Rocky Mountain	1,526	2,991	60,894	37,634
9	North Pacific	3,874	3,821	21,873	21,320
	Other Divisions	1,040	2,308	1,242	4,173
	United States	16,176	24,281	626,353	334,844
	Bermuda Grass.				
1	North Atlantic	1,726	16,761	13,216	15,968
2	Middle Atlantic	208	3,961	9,988	23,219
3	Southeastern	1,911	3,699	18,098	20,351
4	East Central	1,633	3,006	8,245	15,485
6	West Central	3,834	5,366	33,122	23,591
7	Southwestern	3,479	4,017	32,529	18,064
10	South Pacific	3,634	8,549	31,106	80,892
	Other Divisions	652	373	943	6,700
	United States	17,077	45,732	147,247	204,270
	Common (Spring) Vetch.				
1	North Atlantic	110,206	170,573	317,770	338,734
2	Middle Atlantic	50,969	128,637	149,353	322,811
4	East Central	41,345	38,738	208,918	87,826
5	North Central	3,954	.....	170,883	559,334
9	North Pacific	21,421	1,608,076	822,481	3,078,631
10	South Pacific	5,553	145,775	255,671	769,456
	Other Divisions	21,124	28,177	59,431	87,516
	United States	254,572	2,119,976	1,984,507	5,244,308
	Hairy (Winter) Vetch.				
1	North Atlantic	72,070	131,839	364,495	459,125
2	Middle Atlantic	56,668	81,692	428,476	149,361
3	Southeastern	11,900	18,340	69,847	73,588
4	East Central	82,122	204,410	196,673	371,037
5	North Central	5,910	27,255	131,472	1,196,032
6	West Central	3,884	48,688	58,502	65,176
9	North Pacific	2,823	6,926	11,945	172,619
10	South Pacific	.....	7,300	67,468	66,437
	Other Divisions	9,467	3,449	15,032	10,712
	United States	244,844	529,899	1,343,910	2,564,087



CORRECTIONS IN REPORT OF VEGETABLE SEED ACREAGE SURVEY.

Owing to a few small reports having been received too late for tabulation and to discrepancies which were found, upon receipt of confirmation, to exist in a report by wire from one of the larger growers, slight additions and corrections are necessary for some items in the vegetable seed acreage report printed on pages 4 and 5 of the issue of the Seed Reporter for August 9. The corrected figures, representing the number of acres planted in 1919, are as follows:

Beans, dwarf snap: Montana, 2,084; other States, 1,073, of which 1,000 acres are reported for the State of Wyoming; and United States, 48,681. **Beet-garden:** California, 2,272 and United States, 2,653. **Beet-sugar:** Michigan, 727; Idaho, 5,657; other States, 89; and United States, 11,139. **Cabbage:** United States, 1,978. **Carrot:** United States, 3,077. **Muskmelon:** other States, 38, and United States, 1,484. **Watermelon:** Texas, 42, and United States, 5,508. **Onion seed:** Illinois, 45, and United States, 6,730. **Onion sets:** Illinois, 2,990 and United States, 3,373. **Peas-garden:** Montana, 22,543, and United States, 104,418. **Squash-winter:** United States, 2,912. **Sweet corn:** Connecticut, 1,627; South Dakota, 2,048; Iowa, 2,172; Nebraska, 2,043; and United States, 13,959. **Tomato:** United States, 3,604.

The figures for crops and States not mentioned above remain unchanged from those published in the issue of the Seed Reporter for August 9.

MOVEMENT, PRICE, AND QUALITY OF TIMOTHY, REDTOP, KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, MEADOW FESCUE, AND WHITE CLOVER SEED.

Timothy. Reports received about August 22 indicate that somewhat less than one-half of the 1919 crop of timothy seed in the important producing sections of Iowa and Missouri had left the hands of the growers. In the timothy seed sections of Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota, only 2 to 10 per cent of the crop had been disposed of by growers because only a small portion of the crop in those States had been threshed at that time.

The accompanying table summarizes the reports for most of the leading timothy seed-producing sections. It will be noted that there is no uniform difference between the prices received by growers for country-run and for clean seed because in most cases only one price, either basis country-run or clean seed, was given by the correspondent and the averages set down in the table were computed from the figures that were obtained. The practices of buying seed "in the dirt without dockage," "less dockage," "recleaned beforehand," etc., are so variable and the prevalence of trash, weed-seeds, etc., varies so much with the locality in which the timothy seed is produced that it is difficult at the present time to give prices for different sections that are strictly comparable. In most sections the growers seem to have been satisfied with prices that were being paid or offered them, and there did not appear to be a pronounced disposition on the part of the majority to hold for higher prices.

It will also be noted from the table that the quality of the crop this season averages better than that of last year and is about normal.

Price, Movement, and Quality of Timothy Seed, August 22, 1919.

	Prices received by or offered to growers:		Percentage of 1919 crop that had left growers' hands	Quality of 1919 crop as compared with:	
	For country-run seed	Basis clean seed		Normal (100%)	Last year (100%)
	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
N. Illinois	$ 9.75	$10.50	45	90	95
C. Illinois	10.80	11.25	35	100	105
S. Illinois	9.45	10.25	5	75	75
N. Indiana	11.00	11.30	75	110	100
NW. Ohio	11.00	11.10	15	90	90
NE. Ohio	10.95	11.10	25	100	100
NE. South Dakota	8.75	9.50	5	100	105
NE. North Dakota	8.50	9.00	2	95	100
S. Minnesota	9.50	9.65	10	100	105
NE. Iowa	10.20	10.95	50	110	115
SW. Iowa	10.90	11.10	45	100	110
SE. Iowa	11.25	.....	60	100	110
NW. Missouri	10.10	11.00	50	105	115
NE. Missouri	11.10	11.20	35	110	125
Idaho	9.50	10.25	0	100	100

Redtop. The production of recleaned redtop seed probably will be about 20 per cent less than was anticipated before threshing had commenced because of the larger percentage than usual of light-weight seed. Threshing operations had not proceeded far by August 22 and consequently a very small percentage, less than 5 per cent, had left the growers by that date. Prices of 12 to 15 cents—mostly the latter—were being offered for recleaned seed, the quality of which was reported to be equal to that of last year and a normal year.

Kentucky Bluegrass—(Kentucky) Forty to 60 per cent of the Kentucky bluegrass seed was reported to have left the hands of growers by August 22 in the most important seed areas in Kentucky. In some counties, however, only about 20 per cent had been disposed of by the growers. The prices which growers were receiving on August 22 ranged from $10.70 to $11.80 per 100 pounds for stripped seed or from $21.40 to $26.75 per 100 pounds on a clean basis. These prices were not attractive to the growers who were still holding their seed. They believed that bids of at least $2 more per 100 pounds should be made them by the cleaners for stripped seed. The quality of the 1919 crop is reported to be equal to that of the 1918 crop and very little below normal. There will be a larger shrinkage, however, in recleaning the seed because much of it is light in weight. A few cleaners who had started cleaning seed as early as August 22 reported that instead of obtaining 60 to 65 per cent of recleaned 21-pound seed they were obtaining only about 50 per cent.

(Missouri-Iowa.) All but five per cent of the 1919 crop of Kentucky bluegrass seed had left the hands of the growers in the Missouri-Iowa producing section by August 22. The prices that growers were receiving on that date ranged from

$10.70 to $12.85 per 100 pounds for rough seed. The quality of the seed is about 20 per cent better than normal and 50 per cent better than that of last year.

Orchard Grass.—(Kentucky-Indiana). In the Kentucky district correspondents estimated that about 60 per cent of the 1919 crop of orchard grass seed had left growers' hands by August 22. In some localities practically all of the seed had already been sold by growers to seedsmen, whereas in other localities there was a disposition on the part of some growers to hold their seed, they being unwilling to sell at $19.00 to $21.50 per 100 pounds for country-run seed or $22.50 to $24.25 for recleaned seed. The quality of the seed is good, comparing favorably with the quality of last year's crop as well as of a normal crop, except that much of it is of light weight, as it is difficult to get recleaned seed to test 14 pounds per bushel.

(Ohio). Ten to 25 per cent of the orchard grass seed crop in Ohio had left growers' hands by August 22. Only one-half to three-fourths of the crop had been threshed up to that time. Growers were offered $18.50 to $20.00 for country-run seed and $21.50 to $23.25 for recleaned seed. These prices do not appear to be particularly attractive to the growers. Most of the seed is of light-weight but of good color, and is about 5 to 10 per cent below the quality of the crop last year and 10 to 20 per cent below that of normal.

(Virginia). Only about 10 per cent of the orchard grass seed crop in Virginia had left the hands of growers by the last of August. The prevailing prices of $16.00 to $18.50 per 100 pounds for rough seed and $18.00 to $21.50 for recleaned seed were not proving attractive to the growers as shown by the small percentage of the crop that had been sold. The quality of the seed is thought to be equal to that of last year but rains at harvest time have stained the seed somewhat.

Meadow Fescue.—The yield per acre of the 1919 crop of meadow fescue was very good but the acreage was small. Fully 75 per cent of the crop was sold by growers prior to August 22 at prices for clean seed ranging from $20.00 to $25.00 at the start of the selling season to $34.00 or $35.00 per 100 pounds about August 8. Since that time few offers have been made by the large jobbers in the Missouri Valley. On August 22 it was reported that offers of $25.00 per 100 pounds were being made but that this price probably will not interest those who are still holding their seed. The quality of the seed is better than that of the crop last year, which compared very favorably with a normal year so far as quality was concerned.

White Clover.—(Wisconsin). The production of white clover seed in Wisconsin this year is estimated to be the same as or a little less than that of last year and within 10 per cent of normal. In the leading producing section an average yield of approximately 225 pounds was obtained. Only one-third to one-half of the crop had left growers' hands by August 22 due rather to the fact that harvesting was a little later than usual than to the prices which were being offered to growers. Country shippers have been paying $43.50 to $45 per 100 pounds for country-run seed and about $50 for recleaned seed. The quality of the 1919 crop is believed to be about 10 per cent better than that of last year and nearly equal to normal.

(Illinois, Louisiana, and Idaho).—The production of white clover seed in southern Illinois, where it grows with redtop, was extremely small this year. Correspondents stated that the very small quantity which would be cleaned out of the redtop seed would all be needed for local seeding requirements. In Louisiana, where the production of white clover seed is still on a small scale, there will be practically none marketed this season because rains caused the seed to sprout before harvest. About 50 per cent of the crop had left the hands of growers in Idaho at a price of about $50 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed of good quality.

HAIRY VETCH SEED CROP.

It is estimated that the seed crop of hairy vetch in Michigan this year will be about one-half of normal. Earlier it was thought that the greatly increased acreage of rye sown in Michigan last fall indicated an increased acreage of hairy vetch, for it is a common practice to sow hairy vetch with winter rye. However, other factors tended to reduce the acreage and also the yield per acre this year among which are: (1) the planting of a large acreage of the new Rosen rye which was free from vetch, and was kept free so that it could be sold for seed this season and thus bring a large premium over commercial or common seed; (2) the damage to the crop by hot, dry weather and grasshoppers; (3) the loss in vetch seed by shattering because of its ripening this season in many fields about two weeks before the rye; and (4) the insufficient supply of vetch seed in some sections last fall for planting requirements. This latter factor did not exist because vetch seed was not produced last season in sufficient quantity to satisfy local planting requirements, but because the rye had not been threshed at planting time and therefore the vetch seed was not available for planting when it was needed.

It is evident that there will be a great demand for vetch seed for planting this fall. There is an indication that the farmers will give less attention to keep their stocks of Rosen rye free from vetch this fall because this variety is becoming more common, and it appears to them improbable that the large premiums for the Rosen rye seed that have been obtained recently will be offered next year. The inducement to sow vetch because of the high price of vetch seed and the fact that it is also taking the place of clover seed to some extent because of the very high price of clover seed are also factors in bringing about a large demand for vetch seed.

The prices of vetch seed have been advancing recently until at this date (August 30) prices range from 25 to 35 cents per pound. It is thought that there will be enough seed for local demand but not so large a supply as is desired for shipment.

A large number of local dealers carried over small stocks of vetch seed from the late threshings of last season's crop, but most of these stocks were sold to the large dealers earlier this season because of the high prices before the dealers realized the shortage of the crop and the demand for the seed.

VEGETABLE SEED STOCKS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Stocks on hand June 30, 1919, compiled from reports received from over 500 dealers in General Seed Survey of same date, and comparisons with stocks of June 30, 1918, 1917, and 1916.

The following table gives for each kind of vegetable seed included in the general seed survey of June 30, 1919, the quantity in the hands of over 500 of the principal vegetable seed dealers of the United States on June 30, 1919. There is also given for comparison the quantity reported for the three years previous. It is thought that the figures themselves are self-explanatory.

There is being compiled for publication in the near future a complete tabular summary of all the data obtained in the four general seed surveys of 1918 and 1919 conducted under authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture in the Food Production Act, relative to stocks on hand, receipts, and exports and data obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce relative to imports of vegetable seeds.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE SEED STOCKS OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30 OF EACH YEAR FOR PAST FOUR YEARS

KIND OF SEED	Stocks on hand June 30, 1919	1918	1917	1916
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Beans—Dwarf snap	14,724,496	5,668,906	4,750,668	5,423,213
Beans—Garden pole (not including lima)	2,431,103	1,891,054	2,436,849	2,877,238
Beet—Garden (imported)	379,626	615,657	821,243	887,673
Beet—Garden (domestic)	1,570,881	385,715	227,909	181,754
Beet—Mangel (imported)	601,901	631,071	521,100	653,318
Beet—Mangel (domestic)	170,317	62,465	29,342	23,146
Cabbage (imported)	187,819	174,089	276,735	378,165
Cabbage (domestic)	401,119	436,269	457,586	546,858
Carrot	1,024,409	573,262	267,661	282,034
Cauliflower	10,579	8,064	10,677	9,729
Celery (imported)	18,368	26,918	27,084	30,204
Celery (domestic)	95,213	76,281	72,644	43,506
Cucumber	1,141,236	1,185,946	1,029,944	678,991
Kale	81,188	46,791	82,934	101,777
Lettuce	905,011	879,169	713,558	535,376
Muskmelon	375,786	414,227	423,185	366,201
Watermelon	953,564	671,326	550,097	522,709
Onion seed (imported)	75,395	37,883	22,95[illegible]	38,332
Onion seed (domestic)	732,864	310,517	359,353	152,811
Onion sets	27,409	176,437	131,671	29,239
Parsley	113,495	162,675	165,708	134,752
Parsnip	65,993	15,903	77,19[illegible]	111,109
Peas—Garden	9,731,594	8,892,940	13,044,84[illegible]	21,702,881
Pepper	66,684	33,468	24,98[illegible]	35,874
Pumpkin	302,259	250,282	155,47[illegible]	133,862
Radish (imported)	128,379	150,532	202,02[illegible]	279,082
Radish (domestic)	1,161,521	685,719	869,11[illegible]	946,249
Salsify	25,043	29,134	16,48[illegible]	8,239
Spinach (imported)	465,610	457,008	192,09[illegible]	475,017
Spinach (domestic)	1,019,244	114,550	67,55[illegible]	39,414
Squash—Summer	143,712	147,377	129,95[illegible]	73,202
Squash—Winter	130,446	126,223	138,474	168,136
Sweet corn	4,541,876	1,651,413	2,661,464	1,867,320
Tomato	387,038	190,603	181,39[illegible]	234,581
Turnip—English	2,505,394	2,421,510	3,191,378	3,948,999
Turnip—Swede	503,476	226,443	320,433	437,841

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS PERMITTED ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Under the Seed Importation Act.
Compiled by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Kind of Seed	Month of August 1919	1918	8 mos end. Aug. 31, 1919	1918
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Alfalfa	205,900	.....	1,960,000	20,200
Bluegrass:				
Canada	113,300	.....	656,900	1,028,000
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	800
Clover:				
Alsike	204,900	226,000	3,656,400	2,721,900
Crimson	955,500	.....	2,647,300	602,600
Red	562,000	43,600	2,263,900	685,000
White	.....	.....	700	1,700
Clover Mixtures:				
White and Alsike	.....	30,000	25,400	30,000
Alsike and Timothy	.....	.....	365,800	138,300
Millet:				
Broom-corn	.....	.....	225,400	1,365,200
Hungarian	.....	.....	138,300	.....
Mixtures:				
Grass	.....	.....	100	5,600
Orchard Grass	153,900	.....	398,300	.....
Rape	.....	300	406,300	2,832,500
Redtop	.....	.....	800	.....
Ryegrass:				
English	.....	78,400	436,500	1,237,700
Italian	22,400	11,200	234,300	384,100
Timothy	.....	34,500	105,500	56,800
Vetch:				
Hairy	.....	34,100	58,000	85,400
Spring	.....	.....	397,300	117,600